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THE WASHINGTON POST  
W. F. CANNAN,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
J. T. CASSIDY,  
Associate Editor.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NUMBER 46

## A detailed black and white illustration of a rooster, likely a Gamecock, standing on a small patch of ground. The rooster is facing left, with its head turned slightly towards the viewer. It has a large, upright comb and a long, flowing tail. The ground is depicted with simple horizontal lines. The background is plain white.

**Counties that have Certainly gone  
Against Convention.**

1, Brunswick 4, Camden 1, Caswell 1,  
Cherokee 1, Chowan 1, Craven 2, Cum-  
berland 2, Dare 1, Edgecombe 2, For-  
syth 1, Gaston 1, Granville 2, Greene 1,  
Guilford 2, Halifax 2, Harnett 1, Her-  
derson 1, Hertford 1, Johnson 2, Jones  
1, Lenoir 1, Madison 1, Mecklenburg  
2, Moore 1, Montgomery 1, New Han-  
cove 3, Northampton 1, Pasquotank 1,  
Polk 1, Perquimans 1, Richmond 1,  
Robeson 2, Rutherford 1, Sampson 2,  
Stokes 1, Tyrrell 1, Wake 4, Warren 1.

Stokes 1, Tyrren 1, Wake 1, Warren 2  
Washington 1, Wayne 2, Wilkes 2  
Yadkin 1, Yancey 1, Mitchell 1. Total  
66.

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We have requested time and again  
that all violations of the United States  
laws concerning elections should be  
sent to the Post at once. The United

sent to the Post at once. The United States Commissioner has issued warrants for parties in Robeson and Sampson; and we have heard of cases in other counties, but we want the witnesses. Send a few of those fellows to Albany. It will make it healthy for them.

Every man who lived in the State twelve months and in the county three days, have the right to vote, and if an

The campaign is over. We have made the enemy and they are ours. It has been a victory for the good people.

of North Carolina. We believe that every true Republican has done his full duty, and great praise is due the canvassers.<sup>79</sup> It has been one of severe bitterness, made so of course by the Democratic ploy, and the Republicans for the first time retaliated and paid them off in their own coin, in other words we fought the devil with fire, and

we believe that the leaders who have always carried on campaigns in that personal manner are sufficiently amused and we hope they have learned a lesson that they may profit by. And now, as the election has passed, we wish to say to our friends of law and order, and to every good citizen, that we hope they will lay aside all of the bitterness of the campaign and go to work to build up

The people are opposed to Conventions, opposed to office seekers, opposed to everything that looks like revolution. They want better times, and they know that nothing will give it to them except a substantial government—one that protects their interest—and that they are going to have.

"THE ABBOTT," by Sir Walter Scott, published this day, is the tenth volume of an entire new edition of The Waverley Novels, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, entitled "*Peterson's Cheap Edition for the Million of the Waverley Novels.*" Each book is printed from plain, clean type, double column, and each work

issued complete in one large octavo volume, with a *New Illustrated Cover*, and will be completed in twenty-six volumes at twenty-five cents each for five dollars for the complete set. This is the cheapest: as well as the only complete edition of the Waverley Novels published in this country, as it contains all the Author's Notes, as well as all his last corrections and additions. At this low price, every one should get a full set of the Waverley Novels at once, which they can do by remitting five dollars in a letter, per first mail to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, on receipt of which they will send a full set of the twenty-six volumes, per return mail, to any one, to any place, as to *Heimskringla's Live Book* and Music Store.



travel over the ferry. What say you, gentlemen, cheaper rates and more money, or do you intend to stick to the old pole flat because your fathers passed over in them?

The anniversary of **King Love Lehigh**  
No. 1869, G. U. of O. O. F. will be cele-  
brated on Tuesday, August 10th, 1876.  
The procession will format at 2 o'clock  
from corner Princess and Water Streets  
and will march up to Front, then  
down Front to Market, up Market  
Fourth, up Fourth to Red Cross,  
Red Cross to St. Stephen's Church,  
where the address will be delivered  
by P. N. F. A. Lynn.  
The following will be observed at  
church:  
1. Music by the Choir.  
2. Prayer by the Chaplain.  
3. Music by the Choir.  
4. Oration.  
5. Music by the Choir.  
6. Benediction.  
The procession will then  
march up Red Cross to Second,  
down to Market, down Market to Fourth  
down Fourth to N. W. down N. W.  
Frank, up Front to Princess, down Prin-

As soon as it meets, so that the present session may remain intact; but before this has been suggested that if the Republicans are to have an issue, it must be the majority they may take advantage of the occasion to undo some of the enormous gerrymandering of the Democratic Legislature, and restore to something like an honest equilibrium the representation of the State.

If four reports are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, the victory for the Republicans is one of more than ordinary importance. It will show that the long-standing effect of the "color line" has been to preserve the color line and keep alive the issues of race prejudice enough while men in addition to the 80,000 colored voters of the State have rallied in opposition to the covert State constitution, and have been able to prevent one of the leading Southern States from violating the obligation imposed by her reclamation into the Union.

A letter from a valued correspondent in the South, who has been in the issue, throws an intelligent light upon the questions at stake in the campaign, and discloses the animos which prompted the Democracy during its progress.

**AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS** of the Bank of New Haven, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months, payable on and after August 15th. **R. D. WALLACE**, Cashier.

July 22d, 1911.-31

by inviting his old friends and the publishers of  
ally to call on him. Next workmen in the  
state employed, and showing their duties  
and transporting time at the shortest notice.  
Try him. april 1-11







THE WILMINGTON POST.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

"Your Bill of Rights says: 'That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.' Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the 'people only?' Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the battle of the Revolution which were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? Certainly the people, those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that they should be represented. In the Senate, property is represented and not the people. And the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mine as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all his, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor, to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the pretence of being derived from the people only.

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, no privileges, no immunities without affecting it about. It is matter, and cannot not enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—is it only his thousands? If you take from the poor man his hundreds—is it his hundreds? Which will cling to his all the more pertinaciously? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profligate and lavish expenditure of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich. Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more slaves of property, and a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that that property should be protected and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid. It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than one owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be denied that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue and corruption, and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds, and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people. Under the circumstances, many believe that the people would be the safe depositaries of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the

people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all. Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down; and the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these officers are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people, and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in spite of those precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport and amusement, and the members of the Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of account under \$100, and actions on account under \$10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society; upon their proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when they assemble in Convention. It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty. The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The imprudence of this state of things will readily occur to all. Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the hands of steel? Or shall she arise, like strong steel in his might, and demand that she shall be free?

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Bancombe, W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, John Thornburg, Randolph, Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Ford, Stephen Douthett, Rowan and David G. Davidson, G. M. Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Fredell, Francis Locke, Stanley; A. M. Foster, Wilkes, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Hagston, Chatham; Angus R. Kelley, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancey; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

**PLOTS STAR ORGANS**  
Combine beauty, durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying. PLOTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-10

**The Proposed Convention.**  
Ye heavers of wood, drawers of water, and deliverers of the earth generally, says the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:  
"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases."  
No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTH-CAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO RE-ESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

**INSURANCE AGENCY**  
OF  
**JNO. W. GORDON.**  
\$40,000,000 Assets Represented.

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:**  
Liverpool & London & Globe, England.  
Hamburg Bremen, Germany.  
Mobile Underwriters, Mobile.  
Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond.  
City, Richmond.  
Southern Mutual, Richmond.  
Old North State, Warrenton.  
Penn. Philadelphia.  
Home, Columbus, Ohio.  
Amazon, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also Managers for North Carolina, of the METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. Y.  
Good Agents wanted for Life and Fire Companies in all unoccupied territory. Office on Princess, between Front and Water streets, July 16-17  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF  
**THE EDUCATOR**  
A weekly newspaper published every Saturday in Fayetteville, N. C. contains a large amount of reading matter, and is second to no weekly published in the State. It is devoted to the interests of the colored youth of North Carolina; and will be the unwilling advocate of every measure calculated to benefit that class of our citizens who most feel the need of education and an organ. While not denying the propriety of THE EDUCATOR will earnestly defend the freedom of the press, and will not be deterred from its duty by any consideration of race, religion, or politics. It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

**THE**  
**New Bern Weekly Times**  
AND **REPUBLICAN COURIER.**  
This paper is regularly issued every Sunday, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.00 per year in advance. It contains a large amount of reading matter, and is second to no weekly published in the State. It is devoted to the interests of the colored youth of North Carolina; and will be the unwilling advocate of every measure calculated to benefit that class of our citizens who most feel the need of education and an organ. While not denying the propriety of THE EDUCATOR will earnestly defend the freedom of the press, and will not be deterred from its duty by any consideration of race, religion, or politics. It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

**LOUISVILLE WEEKLY**  
**COURIER - JOURNAL**  
Continues for the present year its liberal arrangement, whereby, on the 31st of December, 1875, it will distribute impartially among its subscribers, a large number of useful and beautiful articles, bright and spicy paper. No other paper offers such inducements to subscribers and club agents. Circulars with full particulars, and specimen copies sent free on application.  
Terms: \$2.00 a year, and liberal offers to clubs. Daily edition sent free. Postage prepaid on all papers without extra charge.  
Address: W. N. HALDEMAN, Pres. Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
**DAILY CHRONICLE**  
AND THE  
**Weekly Whig and Chronicle.**  
DAILY.  
One year \$1.00  
Six months .50  
Three months .25  
One copy one cent.  
Ten copies one dollar.  
Twenty copies two dollars.  
The Chronicle will have, in view of the editorial columns, which, in view of the long experience and recognized journalistic ability, is a sufficient guarantee that the Whig and Chronicle will be a lively and reliable paper.  
The terms above given will be rigidly adhered to, and payment will be required in advance. No paper will be sent until paid for. Orders or remittances by draft, money order or by registered letter at our risk. Give post office address in full, including State and county and address.

**PLOTS STAR ORGANS**  
Combine beauty, durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying. PLOTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-10

**NEW ARRIVALS**

**This Week.**  
WACCAMAW'S CAPE FEAR FRESH BEATEN RICE.

**HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS.**  
(Dry Salted and Smoked.)

**English and Scotch Ales.**

**COFFEES** of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC

**BITTERS.**

**Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil.**

**Hay, Corn and Oats.**

**WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES**

**Groceries at Wholesale.**

**CASH** or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

**ADRIAN & VOLLERS.**  
jan 8-17

**BEST**

**IN THE**

**WORLD!**

**NEW PROCESS**

**EMPIRE FLOUR**

**Every Package**

**Guaranteed.**

**WE ARE COMPLEMENTED**

**by old and new friends of this**

**Celebrated Brand**

**And we have the consent to use names**

**If necessary. One trial is all we ask,**

**and no other Brand will be used.**

**REMEMBER THE**

**NEW PROCESS EMPIRE**

**IN BARRELS,**

**HALF BARRELS,**

**AND**

**ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.**

**FOR SALE ONLY BY**

**GEO. MYERS,**

**11 and 13 South Front St.**

**March 29-17**

**Carolina Central Railway Company.**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1876.

**CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**  
ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1876, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

**Eastern Division.**  
PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—(Sundays excepted.)  
Leave Wilmington at 3:00 P. M.  
Arrive Charlotte at 3:30 P. M.  
Leave Charlotte at 4:15 P. M.  
Arrive Wilmington at 7:00 A. M.

**FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—(Sundays excepted.)**  
Leave Wilmington at 6:10 A. M.  
Arrive Charlotte at 7:00 A. M.  
Leave Charlotte at 7:45 A. M.  
Arrive Wilmington at 9:45 P. M.

**Western Division.**  
Leave Charlotte at 6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at 10:00 A. M.  
Leave Buffalo at 12:00 P. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte at 4:00 P. M.

**Connections.**  
Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

This supplying the whole West, North-west and South-west with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

**S. L. FREMONT,**  
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

**Piedmont Air-Line Railway.**

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W. N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

**CONDENSED TIME TABLE.**  
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1876.

**GOING NORTH.**

| STATIONS.          | MAIL.      | EXPRESS.    |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| Leave Charlotte    | 9:24 A. M. | 8:30 A. M.  |
| " Air Line Jct'n   | 9:32 "     | 8:50 "      |
| " Salisbury        | 1:48 "     | 10:55 "     |
| " Greensboro       | 2:39 A. M. | 1:55 P. M.  |
| " Danville         | 5:44 "     | 4:05 P. M.  |
| " Dundee           | 5:56 "     | 4:13 "      |
| " Greensboro       | 7:52 "     | 6:15 P. M.  |
| Arrive at Richmond | 8:27 P. M. | 11:17 P. M. |

**GOING SOUTH.**

| STATIONS.           | MAIL.      | EXPRESS.   |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| Leave Richmond      | 1:38 P. M. | 3:05 A. M. |
| " Salisbury         | 4:52 "     | 8:35 "     |
| " Dundee            | 10:33 "    | 1:17 P. M. |
| " Danville          | 10:59 "    | 1:31 "     |
| " Greensboro        | 2:00 A. M. | 4:20 A. M. |
| " Salisbury         | 4:31 "     | 6:45 "     |
| " Air Line Jct'n    | 7:05 "     | 8:30 "     |
| Arrive at Charlotte | 7:15 A. M. | 8:47 "     |

**GOING EAST.**

| STATIONS.           | MAIL.       |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Leave Greensboro    | 3:15 A. M.  |
| " Co. Shops         | 3:55 "      |
| " Salisbury         | 7:55 "      |
| Arrive at Goldsboro | 10:05 A. M. |

**GOING WEST.**

| STATIONS.            | MAIL.      |
|----------------------|------------|
| Leave Goldsboro      | 5:00 P. M. |
| " Salisbury          | 7:50 "     |
| " Co. Shops          | 11:57 "    |
| Arrive at Greensboro | 1:15 "     |

**North Western N. C. R. R.**  
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro 1:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Salem 6:13 P. M.  
Leave Salem 7:30 A. M.  
Arrive at Greensboro 11:15 A. M.  
Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7:50 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.  
Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North or South.  
Two Trains daily, both ways.  
On Sundays Leverage Accommodation leave Richmond at 9:00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12:45 p. m., leave Burkeville 4:35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7:55 a. m.  
No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 253 Miles.  
For further information address  
S. E. ALLEN,  
General Ticket Agent,  
Greensboro, N. C.  
T. M. K. TALCOTT,  
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

**NOTICE.**

**Carolina Central Railway.**  
**General Freight Department.**  
WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1876.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central Railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its stations at Wilmington, both via direct steamship lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequalled facility for business shipments from

**Wilmington and all Eastern Cities,**  
**TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, SHELBY,**  
Rutherfordton, Asheville, Greenville, Spartanburg,

and all stations on the Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio, Atlanta and Richmond Air Line, North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads, as well as all points in Georgia and Alabama.

Insurance from Eastern cities guaranteed as low as via any other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Rates to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned, Office in Bank of New Hanover building, April 8-17  
F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

**CLYDE'S NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES.**  
**VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.**



**FAST FREIGHT ROUTES TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH,**

**NEW YORK,**  
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co., Semi-weekly, Sailing from New York,

**WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,**  
And from Wilmington,

**WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.**  
**BOSTON AND FALL RIVER.**

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, connecting with the

**OLD COLONY RAILROAD.**  
AND STEAMERS DAILY BETWEEN

**Boston and New York.**  
**SEMI-WEEKLY.**

Between New York and Wilmington, Wednesday and Saturday, from each port. Shippers may rely on the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route.

**NO DELAYS.**  
Connects at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the Carolina Central Railway and Cape Fear River Railroad.

Through Bills of Lading given from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

**ALSO TO**  
New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities.

Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876

Option of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question—Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

My Dear John W. Dunham:

Sir:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only to be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was substituted in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is the policy which the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.  
2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.  
3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the more I consider it, the more I am satisfied that it is a measure of great importance, and one that should be adopted.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviating from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the 'Canby' constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of un-mixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as we are ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplates any change in the constitution



tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the constitution, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on general tickets, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention. In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority.

But more than this, the delegates, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 90,000 majority.

But more than this, the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina inscribed the election to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be—by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be expensive, it is a necessary measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if it is expedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many Conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.  
To enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one month and not more than

one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act the son, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify for election, or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, nor the imprisonment not to exceed ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter indelible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

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Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, nor the imprisonment not to exceed ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter indelible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

## COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

AUGUST 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 540 casks. No sales to report. 271 cents per gallon bid for Southern packages.

ROSE—Receipts 1,926 bbls. No sales to report. Market steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 297 bbls. Market steady, with sales of 297 bbls. at \$1.15 for hard, \$2.10 for yellow dip and \$3 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts 30 bbls. Market steady with sales of 30 bbls. at \$2.00.

COTTON—Receipts 23 bales. No sales to report and no official quotations.

Port of Wilmington, August 7.

ARRIVED.  
Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O.  
G. Parley & Co.  
Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A. D. Cuzick.  
Stmr D. Murchison, Garrison, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.  
Stmr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Cranmer, 18 days from Philadelphia, with 175 tons coal and other merchandise.

CLEARED.  
Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O. G. Parley & Co.  
Stmr D. Murchison, Garrison, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.  
Br. Brig Iron Queen, Hopgood, Bristol, Delcosset & Co.

EXPORTS.  
FOREIGN—Quoted at Special.  
Bristol—Brig Iron Queen—1,444 casks spirits turpentine, 180 bbls. resin.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS.  
Send for price list and list of testimonials. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-6m.

ALL PAPERS QUOTE FROM IT.  
The Detroit Free Press.  
FREE PRESS.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS.  
Agents supplied at figures that defy competition for the same class of instruments. Try one. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-6m.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS.  
Are as perfect parlor organs as are manufactured. Correspondence solicited with regard to quality, price and terms. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-6m.

EDWARD PLOTTS'S STAR ORGANS.  
Surpass in tone and power any acoustic herebefore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.  
By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the sweetest state life note to a voice of sound.

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.  
The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needed of the best instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his efforts have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY.  
That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements.  
And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black and Painted Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.  
And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music.

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.  
This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.  
For Cash. Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted.  
(Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the "Star" Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Descriptive literature solicited. Address the manufacturer,

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Washington, N. J.

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Any person, male or female, who has a little leisure time can procure a first class instrument at a greatly reduced price. Send stamp for particulars. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-6m.

Absolute DIVORCES OBTAINED.  
From Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address,

M. HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y.

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Every instrument fully warranted. Particulars and price list free. Descriptive literature solicited. Address,

EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. July 9-6m.

## WHOLESALE PRICES.

As the following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally, in making up small orders, higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES. PRICES.

MASSACHUSETTS—Cotton, 1876-77,